

THE PRESS.

J. D. MOODY, Editor.



Eaton, Ohio.

Thursday, January 10, 1861.

Cincinnati Eaton & Richmond RAILWAY LINE.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing Monday November 26, 1860.
Forward trains pass Eaton, 10:12 A. M. G. P. M.
Down trains pass Eaton, 10:12 A. M. 1:02 P. M.

The Times.

Never have greater issues been before the American people than are now agitating the public mind. Never perhaps, were mighty results for weal or woe crowded into passing events more than at the present hour. In the midst of a whirlwind of popular excitement our national legislative powers find themselves brought to a dead stand, and the United States Congress seems almost as powerless to calm the present troubles, as did the French Assembly in the darkest hours of the reign of Maria Antoinette, nor can they, who have watched the course of our legislative departments during the past few years with philosophical attention, be surprised at the turn affairs have at last taken.

We have peculiar characteristics as a people, which entering into our culture must shape our legislation, which is little less than an expression of the opinions of the majority upon almost all subjects, irrespective of the fact of utility or propriety which connects itself with every law, as an important element. We are fond of excitement and especially that of popular debate, and oratory with us, as it was with the old Romans is a sure introduction to popular favor, and having paid far more attention to style than sentiment, the public mind has become diseased, a good eloquentist never fails to draw a large audience and secure thunders of applause, from audiences, no matter how unpopular the opinions he utters. A strong minded, well balanced man, might receive little injury, but there is a class of mind which receives permanent impressions from such performances. When numbers preponderate and control, a nation cannot be too careful and discriminating, in regard to the public expression of opinions, and the manner in which that expression is received, if men applaud a pernicious sentiment simply because it is uttered, with rhetorical elegance, a large mass of mind may not discriminate, and take the manifestation as a virtual endorsement of the sentiment instead of the style of its elocution. We fear this has been done to an alarming extent in our country, to say a great deal, to make long sensation speeches has become a passion, with our popular orators, which often has developed volubility rather than judgment.

This explains why men actually insane realize a splendid success in our country. The unchained and disordered emotions, and unbalanced faculties throw themselves into forms and figures of speech, with startling energy and dramatic effect, they create a sensation, their aberrations contribute its very elements, almost every modern biography might properly be entitled "the portfolio of an excitement seeker" we have had hobby after hobby, each one sends a wave of emotion across the sea of mind and vanishes to give place to another, this diseased mental appetite grows and must have its food, and having so long been fed upon sensation it is not strong, that its cry should ultimately be for blood. We have had abstractions and impossibilities, and impracticabilities so much before the people, and leaders so long have been christening them as living and rugged issues that discrimination and judgment seem gone. We have had popular men chasing popular abstractions until they have reduced themselves to skeletons in body and in mind, and as flashes of passion light with lurid gloom, the darkness of present hours, we see their ghostly bones still rattling on, and proclaiming

that the sword must sheath itself in the hearts of brethren, to satisfy the logic of their distempered dreams. These cold glaring skeletons have paced the halls of our legislation throwing their abstract propositions into the form of law, which from its nature was never intended to apply to the people they were legislating for, nor indeed practically to any phase of humanity. In their delusion have believed legislation had a creative, as well as controlling power, and imagined that if they could only reduce their notions of abstract right into concrete form, the people might partake and become perfect.

This class of men have ever gone as far as to say, they worship no God, whose ideas of moral government are not identical with their own, and if they ever reach the mansions of the blessed, and the Infinite Creator of worlds and of men has as high an opinion of their ability and judgment as they have, there will be a revised statutes of the upper kingdom in process before they have been two days.— This class of men have done not a little to bring about the present state of affairs in our country. Professing christianity they have entered our pulpits and preached hatred and violence toward their brethren. If they enter the pulpit on a week day, they give as a lecture, if on the Sabbath it is a sermon. Like Giddings their great leader, they are harlequins and mountebanks. As a politician he has ridden his hobby into Congress as a lawyer professing to be a defender of abused humanity he has saved to himself a fortune, as a lecturer he has taken the hard earned dollars of the poor laboring man with the sordid gripe of a miser, and as a preacher, doors of large and popular churches have swung wide open to him and he has in the sacred desk, advertised in the name of religion, the malignant hate and vituperation which is almost without a parallel in annals of modern civilization, until at last the South believes that we hate her men, her institutions and laws with a deadly hatred, so that to remain with us will be death, to separate at best no worse and she resolves to meet her fate sword in hand. Many of our states have passed laws and resolutions which are little if any short of a declaration of war upon her.— To do this has been one of our sensations. The South in turn has re-aligned and blotted many of her statute books with enactments which magnanimity should wipe off at once and forever. We are both in the wrong why should we thus defiantly stand apart threatening an appeal to the sword. It is a shame and a outrage upon the spirit which founded our institutions, that the men of the North and the South, both sections dotted over with the battle fields of the revolution should assume such an attitude towards each other. Have we lost all faith in human nature? Have we no trust in the divine power of christianity. Have we no faith in the development of the right and true in mankind? Are we in a moment of passion, going to abandon the triumphs of almost a century of peace, and appeal to the barbarism of the sword to settle a question of right and wrong?

But some one says, slavery is a moral and social evil, and must we yield? Stop a moment my hasty friend. The world is full of moral and social evils, we find them here, and twined in our social structure they defy force. If you push wrong to violence, it may take advantage of your own weak points. You cannot shoot virtue into a man, though you bring to bear upon him the batteries of the world and let all the cannons belch their indignation at the poor sinner until you annihilate him. But then you say it degrades us to compromise. Up comes the old abstractions and impracticabilities again. How do families keep peace and harmony around the firesides of homes if not by mutual concessions? In those circles there are and must be mutual concessions, self denials, sacrifice of personal opinions, kindness and charity? If a wayward son wanders into the paths of vice, will you shut your door on him, and appeal to force to touch his heart, and bring him back to a sense of duty or will you all, father, mother, sisters and brothers keep the fire on the hearth still burning brightly, and the vacant chair waiting, your very sorrow mingled with kindness and hope? Will you revile and abuse him if he persists in the wrong? Never, you wrong yourselves and him and widen the breach to an impassable chasm if you do. Our social experiences rise up to shame our political frenzy and madness. Some have been pleased to call our age, the age of reform. We have been brought to the verge of civil war by these wild political schemers, but the present crisis will set men to thinking more soberly, fairly and correctly. It will test the strength of the Union, the magnanimity of our people. The stern realities will touch the cold abstractions and the bubbles will burst and vanish. We shall inquire what our condition and relations are, and act according to the necessity of the times. The "old guard" will soon be heard from, and the authors of the present mischief be overcome. Our people in the main are true to the Constitution and its guarantees.— Public sentiment in many sections has been misled, but there is no surer law than that of action and reaction. Let those who have raised the storm prepare for the latter, for it already gives intimations of its coming. Let those who love their country and its prosperity, stand firm and amid these gusts of passion, relying upon the power of the spirit which has been the safeguard of our institutions and our country heretofore and which we trust will protect them and it in the present crisis.

GO EVERYBODY!

The World-Renowned Wizard is Coming! Prof. Gray the celebrated Ventriloquist and slight-of-hand performer will give one of his mysterious, novel and amusing entertainments at the Public Church, in Eaton, on Saturday Eve., Jan. 12, 1861.

Prof. Gray has exhibited the art of Necromancy, Legerdemain and Ventriloquism, in the Eastern Cities with eminent success. He has acquired a degree of perfection in his profession, which few have ever attained. He particularly excels in the art of Ventriloquism. This part of the entertainment alone will be fully worth the price of admission.

The last weeks number of the Eaton Register contains a notice of the withdrawal of Mr. Hunt and also the Salutatory of Mr. Morris. We welcome Mr. M. to the editorial chair and hope his connection with the press may ever be pleasant and profitable.

We call the attention of our readers to the fact that Mr. Jacob Henkel, of this place, lost a Pocket Book containing "forty-nine dollars." Any one finding it will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at this office.

J. W.—, Memphis, Tenn., your favor is to hand. We received yours some time ago but from some cause or other it slipped our memory. You shall receive the "Press" regularly hereafter.

We have received several communications, which we decline publishing. We hope contributors will please remember to write plain and on but one side of the paper.

Mr. C. J. Beam is our authorized agent for New Paris. Subscribers who are in arrears, in that locality, would do well to call on him and settle up.

While at supper on Friday night, Samule Marx, Esq., Cashier of the Bank of Virginia, at Richmond, was seized with paralysis, and died.

An eagle, measuring seven feet from tip to tip, was shot at Jonesboro, Ill., by a farmer sixty-five years old, while carrying away a goose.

Mr. Francis Pennell, a Boston printer, committed suicide on Monday, by cutting his throat with a penknife. He is supposed to have been insane.

Never go to bed at ten, leaving your wife up till two with a sick baby, and look pitchforks at her at the breakfast table next morning because the meal is half an hour too late.

Position of Senator Douglas.

HE URGES COMPROMISE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.

House.—The Speaker laid before the House a communication from Rev. Mr. Stockton, the Chaplain, inviting the members to attend the Union Prayer Meeting in the Hall of Representatives to-morrow. It was agreed that when the House adjourn to-morrow it be till Monday.

Mr. Hutchins presented a report of a meeting in Jefferson, O., repudiating the idea of a compromise on the part of the North and endorsing the sentiments of Senators Wade, Hale and others, and moved its reference to the Committee of 33, to which, after some discussion, it was referred.

Mr. Bingham, from the Judiciary Committee, reported back with amendments, the bill further to provide for the collection of revenue on imports; giving the President further power for that purpose.—He moved it be printed and recommitted.

Mr. Boscok wished to know in response to what petition or resolution this bill was brought before the House.

Mr. Bingham replied that it was not responsive to any petition or resolution, but was the bill he introduced last Monday under the rules, and which was regularly referred to the Committee on Judiciary. He wanted the bill and amendment printed, that every member might see what it is.

After some further debate, participated in by Messrs Houston, Bingham and Boscok Mr. Bingham's motion prevailed.

The House went into Committee on the Legislative, Judicial and Executive appropriation bill.

Adjourned for the want of quorum till Monday.

SENATE.—The galleries and lobbies were again crowded.

Mr. Bigler presented memorials numerous signed by citizens of Philadelphia, asking the Senate to pass the Crittenden resolutions.

If Congress would only give the people the opportunity they would embrace it, and their friends at the South would discover that the people were prepared to meet their complaints in a spirit of conciliation and kindness.

Mr. Crittenden offered the following resolution:

Whereas, The Union is in danger, and it is difficult, if not impossible, for Congress to concur in the requisite way, so as to enable it to take such measures to recommend the States such amendments to the Constitution as are necessary to avert the danger, and whereas, in so great an emergency the opinion and judgement of the people ought to be heard. Therefore, Resolved, That provisions be made by law, without delay, for taking the sense of the people, and submitting to them the following resolutions.

The Clerk then read the Crittenden resolutions already published.

Mr. Crittenden said something must be done. It would be an open shame to the Government if ruin be allowed to come on this country. The sacrifice made was comparatively worthless. The peace and safety of a great country were never purchased so cheaply. He would appeal with confidence to the people. They have the greatest interest in the Government. He had confidence that the people would give good advice.

The resolutions were laid over and the unfinished business of yesterday taken up.

Mr. Baker of Oregon then resumed his remarks, and after a running debate between Messrs. Hunter, Baker and Benjamin, Mr. Douglas obtained the floor.

Mr. Douglas proceeded to address the Senate. He said no act of his public life ever gave him so much pain as to vote for the resolution. The Committee could not agree. In order to see the real cause of the troubles, we must go back of the late election. We should assume that whenever Congress undertook to act upon slavery discord and agitation was sure to follow. When Congress let the question alone there was peace.

He referred to the excitement when the Missouri Compromise was enacted. The fearful agitation of 1820 was settled by the establishment of the Compromise line. So long as that adjustment was carried out, there was peace and quiet.

Texas was admitted quietly under this rule, though there was a great contrariety of opinion. But no one objected because it extended that line.

Again, California and New Mexico were acquired, and the extension of the line to the Pacific Ocean was demanded. The records show that he reported, as Chairman of the committee on Territories, a resolution to extend the line to the Pacific. This was adopted in the Senate, but when it was sent to the House, it was rejected by Northern votes. That opened the floodgates of the agitation of 1848, which only was settled by the compromises of 1850. When we settle this question in the Territories, then we

shall settle it entirely.

The Abolitionists could never have brought the Union to the verge of dissolution but for the question in territories. It was the rejection of the extension of that line in 1848, which opened the agitation. The arguments of 1818 and 1820 were repeated. The positions of the North and the South were the same. The purest patriots in the land were alarmed, and Mr. Clay came back to the Senate to see if he could not bring peace. He found no trouble with the Southern members, but he could find no support of this line in the North. The Missouri line was abandoned because its friends said they could not carry it out in good faith. They then turned to see what was next best.

They desired to take the question out of Congress, and secure the peace of the country. At least it was decided to leave the question to the people of the territories themselves. The records show that he supported both compromises, and for the same reasons. Peace followed all over the country. But in 1853 and 1854 it became necessary to organize the territories of Kansas and Nebraska. The committee, in forming the bill, determined to carry out the compromise measures of 1850, though they had all been in favor of the Missouri Compromise as long as it could be carried out. A hue and cry was immediately raised, that they were violating a sacred compromise, but the bill did not mention the Missouri Compromise, but did the people have the power of settling the question for themselves? The history of the government might be divided into three parts. Before 1820, the government admitted many territories, but all was peace. After the agitation of 1820 was settled, all was peace again till 1850. Since then we have had a continual controversy, and the result of the late election has convinced the South that it was the fixed policy of the dominant party of the North to invade their Constitutional rights. The Senator from Ohio (Wade) admitted the existence of this belief at the South, but charges it to the misrepresentation of the Northern Democracy.

It matters not whether these evils are real or imaginary, if the South were resolved to rush into the horrors of disunion and war, rather than suffer them. He was sorry to see the Senator bring in a partisan question here, but as it was brought in, he felt bound to defend the Democracy. No man was better pleased to learn that he had misrepresented the Republican party. He asked the Senator from Ohio if it was not the policy of that party to confine slavery within its present limits by the action of the Federal Government, and whether it was not the policy of that party to exclude slavery from the Territories we now possess or may hereafter acquire—whether or not that party were in favor of returning the fugitive slaves, and, in short, whether it was not the policy of that party to exert all the power of the Federal Government, under the Constitution, according to their interpretation, to restrain and cripple the institution of slavery, with a view to its ultimate extinction in the States, old as well as new, North and South.

Mr. Wade said he could find the answer in his speech already made. He had no additions to make.

Mr. Douglas said he did not expect an equivocal answer. He brooded to argue that such was the policy of the Republican party, and quoted Mr. Lincoln's speeches to show that he maintained such policy. He said he had a hope that Mr. Lincoln would repudiate all such extreme sentiments. Be that as it may, neither he nor his party have power to do harm to the South. The South, however, are ready to rush into disunion and meet the consequences.

No man would go further than he to enforce the laws, but we must look facts in the face. Rebellion often becomes successful revolution, and a Government was often forced to recognize *de facto* Government in revolted provinces. In this government the laws must be enforced by civil process. How are we going to execute the laws when the Federal Government has no power? How are we going to enforce the laws in South Carolina? He denied the right of secession, but she has done it, and how could we help it? South Carolina will not be alone, and how are we going to enforce the laws unless we make war and conquer the State? Are we prepared for war with our brethren?

He would not tolerate the idea till every hope of adjustment was gone. He was for peace to save the Union—war was disunion certain and inevitable. He referred to the purchase of Louisiana, and said it was purchased for the benefit of the whole Union, and for the safety of the Upper Mississippi in particular. The possession of that river was more necessary now than it was then—we cannot expect the people of the interior to admit the right of a foreign State taking possession of that river.

He also referred to the purchase

of Alabama and the amount paid and asked if she could go out now. The President in his message first said we could not coerce a State to remain in the Union, but in a few sentences he advised the acquisition of Cuba, as if we could pay three hundred millions for Cuba and then the next day she might secede and reannex herself to Spain, and Spain sell her again. He had admitted that Texas cost us a war with Mexico and 10,000 lives. In the name of the 7,000 gallant men from Illinois who fought those battles, I argue against the right of that State to secede.

Mr. Hemphill asked if the protection of Texas was the only reason of the war, and if the United States paid anything to Texas for the land, and if we did not acquire California by that war?

Mr. Douglas said the only cause of complaint of Mexico was the annexation of Texas, and we had paid Texas ten millions for some barren lands she didn't own. He said the Constitution was intended to be perpetual, and he denied the right of secession under the Constitution, and against justice and good faith. He said there could be no Government without coercion, but coercion must be used in the modes prescribed by law. This is not a question of coercion. In a State where no authority of Federal Government remains, we are bound to recognize a government *de facto*, where the State maintains individual away. The man who loves the Union—who loves to see the laws enforced, will love to see a rebellion put down. How does he intend to enforce the law in a seceding State, except by making war? In his opinion, we had reached a point where disunion is inevitable unless a compromise, founded on concessions could be made. He preferred compromise to war, and concession to disunion. No compromise will be available which does not carry the question of Slavery beyond Congress. He said he voted for the proposition of the Senator from Kentucky, (Crittenden,) and he was ready to vote for it again.

Why cannot the Republicans unite on the Missouri Compromise line? They had heaped curses enough on his head for repelling it. He had helped to support that measure till he was compelled to abandon it. He was willing now to meet on terms of mutual concession. He had offered another proposition to leave the Territories in statu quo till they had 50,000 inhabitants and then settle the question themselves, and also provide for the removal of the negroes if the Territory chose, to certain provinces. If the Republicans do not intend to interfere with slavery in the States, why not put in an amendment to the Constitution, so they cannot do it.

There must be a settlement of some sort now. It can not be postponed. We are in a state of revolution. It is compromise or war. He preferred compromise.—He said it seemed as though the Senators on the other side determined to act as a party. Let the people decide the question. No doubt the people of Massachusetts are opened to slavery extension; but he thought if the question was submitted to-day the resolutions of the Senator from Kentucky, they would satisfy them.

He argued against 10,000,000 people. He saw there was an eternal separation, but he could not consider war until all hope was past, though present indications seemed to show that there would be bloodshed, but he would not despair.

Mr. Toombs moved to postpone till Monday when he proposed to offer some remarks.

Agreed to, and Senate adjourned till Saturday.

BRISK BUSINESS IN WAR IMPLEMENTS.—The manufacturers of arms are very busy now. Many in Connecticut and the Middle States are working with two sets of hands, night and day, and with large orders ahead. The demand for small arms, which was large for the South a month ago, has fallen off, but there is a great increase in the orders for ordnance, rifles, &c. The orders are all for cash on delivery at the manufactory.

It is estimated that the United States will gain about \$100,000 per annum by the secession of South Carolina. The Charleston Custom-house, as well as all the South Carolina post-offices, do not pay expenses.

The 20th of December will hereafter, we presume, take the place of the Fourth of July in South Carolina. It is also the anniversary of the landing of the pilgrims at Plymouth.

A red-nosed gentleman asked a wit whether he believed in spirits. "Aye, sir," replied the looking him full in the face "I see too much evidence before me to doubt it."

A gentleman dropped one thousand dollars overboard at Portsmouth, Virginia, last week. A negro-driver brought up the bag, and received fifty dollars.

State Temperance Convention.

By the action of State Temperance Convention, held in this city on the 14th day of last March, it was made the duty of the undersigned, to call another State Convention, to meet in Columbus some time in January, 1861. We, therefore, appoint Wednesday, the 23d day of January next, at 10 o'clock A. M., as the time for holding said Convention. And we would earnestly invoke the influence and aid of every Temperance man in Ohio to secure the largest possible representation in the Convention from every part of the State, and in pursuance of this object we would also appoint Monday, the 14th day of the same month for the friends of the cause to meet in every village city and township throughout the State, to appoint delegates and deliberate upon and take some decided action on the means best adapted to arouse the Temperance men everywhere to unite in a firm and determined effort to rid ourselves of the accursed traffic in intoxicating drinks, as a beverage.

The distinguished orator of the West, and of our nation, our beloved Carey, with other eminent and true men in our glorious reform, from various parts of the land, will be present at the Convention.— Measures are also being taken to secure a passage over all the railroads of the State at half-fare, and to accommodate all the delegates at private residences.

Temperance men of Ohio, an enemy is in our midst. By his terrible power our land has been filled with weeping, lamentations and woe. Our friends and neighbors are falling fast around us. Once peaceful and happy homes are now desolate—few are spared. The high and low, the rich and poor alike fall victims to his insidious wiles. Friends of humanity, what shall be done?

E. GLOVER, Portsmouth.
H. B. HORTON, Cincinnati.
ISAAC W. LITTLE, Mansfield.
A. A. STEWART, Columbus.
Rev. D. C. WRIGHT, Newburg.
H. BLANDY, Zanesville.
M. D. MITCHELL, Piquette.
R. C. KIRK, Mt. Vernon.

Preserving the Union by Force—Andrew Jackson.

The Union of these States can not be preserved by the exercise of the coercive powers confided to the General Government. So said Andrew Jackson in his farewell address to the American people on the 4th of March, 1837; and the reason of all intelligent men, acquainted with the character and theory of our Government at once assents to its correctness. It is because we know that a resort to force to compel an unwilling State to remain in the Union will completely destroy and break it up, as well as bring unnumbered evils in its train, that we are opposed to it.— That person who is in favor of coercion at the present time may think he is a friend to the Union; but the counsel would come with a better grace from its worst enemy. But if you will not employ force to keep the Union together, then our Government is a mere rope of sand, destitute of strength, liable to be broken up at any time by the caprice of any of the States, says an objector. No, sir, we emphatically deny your deduction from our position. Our Union has been the strongest Government in the world because it has been based upon the affection of the people to it. No government is really strong, although it may appear so, which rests upon any other foundation.

Suppose we should conquer South Carolina and a half-dozen other discontented States, after a severe contest, would they hereafter add any strength to the Union? Would not the people hate the Union and hate us, and would they not watch for an opportunity to do us injury? They would not be in the Union as equal States, but as subdued provinces, whom we should have to rule by military force! What a commentary would such a proceeding be upon the liberal and democratic character of our institutions! How it would injure our influence abroad! The very basis of our Union would be gone, and we should soon have a despotism over its whole extent.

But we should not conquer in such a war! We should fail, ignominiously fail. The collision between the General Government and any Southern State, would immediately draw to the aid of the latter the whole of the slaveholding States. Motives of sympathy and a feeling of common interest would irresistibly lead to this result. The North seriously divided as it is, can not subdue the whole South. Nine millions of American citizens, fighting on their own soil and for their own firesides, are invincible. Great disasters and ruin would fall upon both sections, but the Union would not be preserved. It would be destroyed, never again to be reunited. If we want to preserve the Union, we must have conciliation and concession between all the members of it, and we must rely upon the affections of the people, and displace any notion of resorting to force.—
Cin. Eng.

We have no hesitancy in recommending Scott's Blood and Liver Syrup, for such diseases as are caused by an impure state of the blood or torpid action of the liver.